The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Still Ready to Meet Seoul Side with Good Faith

PYONGYANG, April 10 (KCNA)—The liaison delegation of the political parties, public organisations and authorities of the side of the north issued a statement on Apr. 10 in connection with the attempt of the side of the south to rupture the contact between the north and the south.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Nearly one month has already passed since the third contact between the liaison representatives of the side of the north and the side of the south.

In this period we have repeatedly advanced sincere proposals to the side of the south out of the single desire to continue the bilateral contact at any cost and sincerely hoped for a positive response from it.

But, the side of the south turned its face away from our sincerity and did not turn up at the conference room on Apr. 2, the date proposed by us, and refused the contact on Apr. 10, too.

It has now become clear to everyone that the side of the south does not want the dialogue but tries to break off halfway the ongoing bilateral contact.

On Apr. 7 the side of the south, through a socalled statement of its spokesman, called for a "responsible representative appointed by the authorities." This is nothing but a pretext to evade the dialogue and shirk its responsibility.

As already made public to the world, the liaison delegation of our side consists of authoritative and responsible persons representing the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea and other political parties.

What can be demanded more of the delegation of our side and what "representative appointed by the authorities" is required besides the legitimate representative of the government?

It is evidently a far-fetched claim designed to reject the bilateral contact that the side of the south is taking issue with the authority and responsibility of the delegation of our side which no one can doubt.

It is not the first time that the side of the south created an artificial obstacle to the bilateral contact, putting up an untenable pretext.

From the first contact it has all along evaded the discussion of the basic problem and put a drawback to the talks by bringing forward the problem of the name of representation.

The problem of the name of representation raised by the side of the south was an unreasonable one not worth discussion. But, as the side of the south tried to break off the talks with this as a pretext, we repeatedly advanced new compromising proposals acceptable to both sides to prevent the rupture of the talks and made clear that we are ready to discuss the problem of other name if the side of the south cannot accept them.

However, the side of the south ignored the contact between the liaison representatives which already made a new start and proposed in a preposterous way to have a contact between working-level representatives, thereby persistently leading the contact between the liaison representatives to the point of rupture.

Seeing such insincere and irresponsible attitude running counter to the unanimous desire of the whole nation and the world people and making a mockery of the dialogue for reunification, no one will believe the words of the person in south Korean authority that he would hold a dialogue and work for peaceful unification.

It is clear why the side of the south tries to rupture the contact between the liaison representatives and wants to meet only a "representative appointed by the authorities," while opposing everything.

This is nothing but a design to make the dialogue a monopoly of the authorities of the side of the south, excluding from it representatives of the political parties and organisations and rejecting the will of the people and thus seek the purpose of division.

Originally, the question of our country's reunification is not one arising between different states or nations but an internal affair of one country and one nation. It is not a problem confined only to the authorities of the north and the south but a problem of the whole nation going beyond the bounds of the authorities; it is not a problem of merely coordinating the relations between the two side but one for realising reunification—the common cause of the nation.

Why should the question of reunification which is not one between states or the authorities nor a dispute between the north and the south be solved by the authorities alone? Moreover, there are people with differing ideas and views and different political parties and organisations representing them. Under such conditions it is all the more clear that this important matter of the nation must not be discussed between the authorities alone while excluding them.

The claim that the authorities alone can have a dialogue and if political parties and organisations meet at one place, it will be a "hotchpotch" is a premodern, self-justified and authoritarian way of thinking ignoring the will of the people and a nation-splitting way of thinking seeking "two Koreas," not reunification, on the supposition of the existence of two states.

It is an inevitable conclusion that the side of the south basing itself on such a way of thinking cannot be interested in the dialogue for reunification but is engrossed only in seeking division.

If the side of the south truly wants to have a dialogue and achieve the peaceful reunification through it, it should change its basic stance and accept the just proposal of our side.

We have shown ample sincerity and magnanimity to advance the contact between the liaison representatives which have made a new start and have done everything possible to prevent the rupture of the bilateral talks.

It depends entirely upon the attitude of the side of the south whether the north-south dialogue resumed with so much efforts will be ruptured again or continued.

If the side of the south discards its wrong stand and responds to our sincere efforts to advance the dialogue, we are ready to meet it with good faith.

We always leave open the door of north-south contact.

Pyongyang, April 10, 1979.

Special Envoy of President Visits Malta

Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, on a visit to Malta as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung called on Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta, on March 28, according to a KCNA report.

The special envoy courteously conveyed the cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the President of Malta.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the Maltese President asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il Sung.

The President stressed that the Maltese government and people would always support the cause of Korean reunification.

Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae paid a call on Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, on the same day.

The special envoy courteously conveyed the cordial greetings of the President Kim Il Sung to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial greetings and asked the special envoy to convey his warm regards to President Kim Il Sung.

The Prime Minister said that the Maltese government's support to the cause of Korean reunification would be invariable.

Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and his entourage visited Malta from Mar. 26 to Apr. 4.

While staying in Malta, they inspected various facilities.

On Mar. 31, the last 500 military armymen of the United Kingdom withdrew from NATO military base in Malta. By this, the foreign military bases were completely dismantled in Malta.

The DPRK and Malta concluded diplomatic relationships in December, 1971.

The DPRK is doing their efforts to strengthen friendly relationships and cooperation with those countries who oppose all forms of subordination and interference and strive for defending sovereignty of the country and democracy and building independent country.

The DPRK government was quick to recognize the new government of Iran in February this year.

From Mar. 16 to 18, Foreign Minister Ho Dam, a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung visited Iran and met Khomeini, leader of the People's Movement of Iran and Prime Minister Bazargan of the Provisional Government there.

The Iranian leaders expressed their firm support to the cause of the Korean nation for earlier realization of Korea reunion.

On the other hand the DPRK is striving to develop the relationships between the Western countries.

From the end of February to that of March the WPK delegation headed by Kim Gwan Sop visited Scandinavian countries.

They visited Norway from Feb. 27 to Mar. 7, Denmark from Mar. 7 to 11, Sweden from Mar. 12 to 19 and Finland from Mar. 19 to 23.

While staying in Denmark, they met Danish Prime Minister Anker Henrik Joergensen on Mar. 7. In the talks with the delegation, the Danish Prime Minister expressed his hope that a great progress would be made in the north-south dialogue.

During their stay in the Scandinavian countries, they met the representatives of all walks of life and deepened mutual understandings.

Earlier from Feb. 27 to Mar. 7, the WPK delegation headed by Yang Hyong Sop visited Portugal. During its stay there, the delegation attended the Third National Congress of the Socialist Party of Portugal and met the secretary general of the Socialist Party of Portugal.

From Mar. 6 to 10 the DPRK government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam visited Yugoslavia on the invitation of the Yugoslav government.

During its stay in Yugoslavia, they met President Tito and received the support of the Yugoslav government and people to the Korean reunification.

The joint information on a visit of the DPRK government delegation to Yugoslavia was released.

Entering this year, the delegations of the WPK and the DPRK government visited more than 10 countries.

45,000 S. Korean Soldiers Reportedly In Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

According to an April 6 Japanese Kyodo news service report, 45,000 south Korean military personnel are deployed in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, major oil producers of the world. The Kyodo story is based on a report carried by that day's edition of Beirut's authoritative weekly Arab Press Service.

The south Korean soldiers, the report said, are charged with guarding vital American oil interests. The Arab weekly disclosed that their presence has not been disputed by any military sources.

The south Korean soliders in Saudi Arabia number 30,000 and those in Kuwait amount to 15,000, and they all are clad in civilian clothes, but they all live in military barracks, the weekly added. The weekly called attention to their intensive training in the use of American weapons.

A main consideration in hiring the south Koreans is the unsettling nature of any direct American military presence but the long presence of tens of thousands of south Korean workers and engineers.

The Arab weekly described the presence of a large number of south Korean soldiers as aimed at preventing another Iran.

It should be remembered that no ally except Seoul is willing to play the role of mercenaries for the U.S. as shown in the commitment of south Korean troops to the Vietnam war.

The February 1979 issue of Japan's foremost monthly journal Sekai wrote that a "second Vietnam troop dispatch is under way in Mideast," referring to the presence of south Korean military personnel in that region.

The Japanese magazine said that south Korea is getting 60 F-16's from the U.S. in reward for its offer of south Korean troops to the defense of American oil interests.

S. Korean N-Plant Stopped

South Korea's only nuclear power plant has stopped operation since Mar. 27 due to leackage of radio active warter, south Korean "science and technology minister" Choe Chong Wan said on Apr. 3.

He said the leak was confined to the plant.

The 595,000 kilowatt plant, built by Westinghouse Electric Corp., at Kori, near Pusan on the southern coast, is equipped with a pressurized water type reactor like that at the recent damaged unit of General Public Utilities at Three Mile Island in Pensilvania, U.S.

Japan Exports Weapons To S. Korea

Japan exported to south Korea various kinds of weapons including warships and bullets.

This was revealed in the "annual statistical trade report" published by the south Korean office of customs administration.

"The annual statistical trade reports " from 1964 to 1975 referred to the import of weapons from various countries.

These reports show the following weapons were imported from Japan: "Warships," "revolvers and pistols, being firearms," "sidearms and parts" "projectiles and ammunition," "military firearms and parts of projectors (including revolvers and pistols and including those for police's use)" and "bombs, ammunition and similar munition of war, and parts there of (other than those for sporting, industry and hunting)".

Noteworthy here is that Japan exported warships to south Korea in 1971.

In 1969 and 1972, materials were exported under the appellation of warships. Their weights were, however, 11 tons and 60 kg respectively and they were most likely parts of warships.

The material exported to south Korea in 1971 was one and it weighed "118,290 kg (118 tons)," that of a warship.

The displacement of the boat imported from Japan in 1971 was around 120 tons. This was similar to those medium and small size warships built and used in Japan.

According to the published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London-based institute, south Korea has only two patrol boats in the 120-ton class.

The south Korean authorities alleged that these boats were built during 1971 to 72. Then, however, south Korea had no capacity to build 120-ton class patrol boat.

Japan's first-postwar patrol boats were built by Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., in 1970. All the patrol boats built from 1970 to 73 are of the 18-ton class.

Then, it is hard for south Korea to independently construct 18-ton class patrol boat. Even Japan lay down a keel in 1970's for the first time.

Therefore, two patrol boats, allegedly home built, must have been imported. Evidence suggests at least one of these two patrol boats came from Japan in 1971 as a mosquito boat.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., began the production of a torpedo boat in 1969 and around 1971 launched a 120-ton class torpedo boat.

It may be safe to conclude that the imported 120-ton class warship from Japan as referred to in the "annual statistical trade report" is a torpedo manufactured by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

South Korea seemed to have remolded into a patrol boat the imported torpedo boat from Japan and described these remodeled patrol boats as their domestically-built.

The following facts can be cited:

In 1972 the Mitsubishi Heavy Industies, Ltd., transferred kinds of equipment worth $5,267,000 to south Korean Shipbuilding & Engineering Corp. in order to help construct an armed "high-speed boat" (30-ton class).

In 1971 and 72, "pistols, and revolvers, being firearms," "sidearms, and parts thereof" and "projectiles and ammunition" were imported. These were for military weapons. In this period, the new item, "non military weapons," was introduced in the classification of items.

On the other hand, south Korea changed a little bit the method of classification of imported items since 1973.

In 1973 and 75, south Korea imported weapons conformed to the following items:

"Millitary firearms and parts of projectors (including revolvers and pistols and including those for police's use)"; "bombs, ammunition and similar munition of war, and parts thereof (other than those for sporting, industry and hunting) and; "parts of sidearms, n.e.s."

Japna's arms exports to south Korea are in a dangerous stage.

In this connection, Japanese Dietman Sakai Koichi (the Clean Government Party) disclosed on Oct. 14 last year at the House of Representatives Budgetary Committee that: "Samsong Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.," a joint venture, between Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industry Co., and Samsong Co., Ltd., tried to manufacture engines for warplanes."

World Public Supports Korea Reunion

The Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country enjoys the firm support of the peace-loving people of the world.

A letter supporting the Pyongyang's proposals for national reunification came recently from **Argan, Mayor of Rome.**

In the letter the mayor highly praised the proposals for national reunification advanced by the great President Kim Il Sung.

The right to national self-determination, non- interference in other's internal affairs and democratic principles without recourse to force of arms put forward by the President are principles to be abided by all the people of the world.

The citizens of Rome hope the north-south contact will produce a positive result, not obstructed by a dangerous military exercise.

Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, recently met Li Hyong Yon, DPRK ambassador to Rwanda.

On the occasion the general secretary said:

We will continue to firmly support the four-point proposals put forward by the Central Committee of the DFRF and the consistent efforts of the WPK and the DPRK for their realization.

The national revolutionary movement for development of Rwanda and the Government of Rwanda always extend active support to the policies of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

We hope Korea will be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with the policy of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the Rwandan people oppose Korea's division into "two Koreas," he went on:

We always hope Korea will be reunified in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference.

The director of the CUFFY Party Ideological School who is member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana said:

"We should know that the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a struggle between an invaded people and aggressors and between patriots and traitors, that is, the Korean people's struggle is one for national sovereignty and national reunification.

"We fully support the three principles of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

"The five-point policy of President Kim Il Sung for national reunification enjoys the approval of all the people who uphold justice.

"We should support President Kim Il Sung who exerts his great efforts for reunification, and the Korean people."

The Chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture said:

"A split must be prevented and reunification achieved and a war must be prevented and peace restored in Korea.

"Only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn, can the road be opened for the independent and peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification."

The editor-in-chief of "La Releve," the organ of the Government of Rwanda, said:

"The root cause of the sufferings of the Korean people is the arbitrary division of Korea by the outside forces. It is obvious that if Korea was not divided she would have become a most developed country where the entire Korean people in the north and south would live well by utilizing their rich natural resources in a uniform way.

"Korea must be reunified in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Australian writer-journalist Wilfred Burchett said that undoubtedly Korea would be reunified by the Juche idea embodied in the internal and external policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world have long considered the continued division of Korea and the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea as a constant threat to peace in the world and a violation of the right to life in one territory and exchange letters, in other words, the most elementary human right, he noted. He added that they highly praised various initiatives of President Kim Il Sung to put an end to the unbearable state of affairs as great efforts to solve an important national and international problem, one of the most pressing problems of our time.

The President of the Egyptian Table Tennis Association who is Vice-President of the International Table Tennis Federation and Chairman of the African Table Tennis Federation, issued a talk on March 3. He said:

"The world peaceloving people hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference in accordance with the three principles of national reunification."

A recent issue of the Danish journal **"K.M. Mitellingen"** carried an article headlined "Peace and Reunification."

The Korean people are undergoing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings due to the division of the country, the journal said, and stressed:

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea and their occupation of south Korea poses a menace to peace in Korea and the world.

Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle by means of dialogue and collaboration in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

A recent issue of the Congolese paper **"Etumba"** carried a detailed gist of the January 23 statement of the Central Committee of the DFRF and stressed that the Congo, like all the peaceloving countries of the world, firmly supports the just cause of the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the country divided by the imperialist forces.

A recent issue of the Moroccan paper **"Al-Bayane"** carried an article titled "New Proposals of DPRK for National Reunification."

The paper noted that numerous initiatives and proposals of the DPRK put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the ardent desire of the Korean people, are widely known to the world and enjoy the full support of the world public.

The latest four-point proposals are one more clear manifestation of the very constructive attitude of the DPRK which is making efforts to settle the question of national reunification by the Koreans themselves by means of dialogue and negotiation, the paper stressed.

Saying that the realisation of the Korean people's pressing and chief desire for national reunification will be a great contribution to peace and security in Korea and the world, the paper expressed the belief that the struggle for Korea's reunification through dialogue and negotiation would be fruitful.

KOREA FOCUS

Why Carter Cites False 'Threat From North'

Recently, Japan's defense chief Yamashita held a series of talks with U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Rogers and south Korea's chairman of joint chiefs Gen. Kim Jong Hwan when the two came to Tokyo. The impression Japanese defense officials received from the talks is reported by Tokyo's daily The Asahi Shinbun Apr. 7: "American withdrawals will radically be scaled down and there is a possibility of their suspension or postponement." Japanese foreign minister Sonoda, visiting the U.S., remarked, "I appreciate the cautious attitude of the U.S. toward the planned withdrawals of GI's from south Korea." The reasons for these remarks are reported reestimates of the military capability of the DPRK.

Big powers are high-handed and haughty without exception. They never remain satisfied unless small countries pledge unconditional subjugation to them. In his 1978 report on Korea submitted to Congress on Jan. 15 last, President Carter stated: "North Korea remains an intransigent and heavily armed adversary." As widely known, the DPRK has repeatedly offered to have bilateral negotiations with the U.S. on the ultimate settlement of the Korean War issues now a quater century old in order to bring a durable peace to the Korean Peninsula. This peace offer has been rejected by the U.S. Who is intransigent?

The "threat from the north" is a frameup concocted by the south Koreans and the Americans. It is apparent by drawing a parallel with the last north-south talks. In the wake of the start of the north-south talks, the south Koreans declared "a state of emergency" on Dec. 27, 1971 and imposed "martial law" on Oct. 17, 1972. On Apr. 12, 1974, the Times of London observed that the logic was too unconvincing...because it had been found groundless each time it was used. Former Korean desk chief Ranard of the State Department made a similar comment that the alleged threat from the north was a pretext for seeking aid from the U.S., the Nov. 7, 1977 edition of Tokyo's daily The Mainichi Shinbun reported. In his speech on Sept. 19, 1977 speech, Harvard professor Jerome Cohen described the "threat from the north" as familiar excuse without any factual basis to justify the crackdown on the opposition forces.

What is the motive behind the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans in sounding such a false alarm against the "threat from the north"?

In the post-Vietnam era, the Asian strategy of the U.S. is aimed at the Korean Peninsula. President Carter has ordered a comprehensive military strategy to be worked out, in a series of presidential orders including "PRM 10 and 13." A significant feature of the new strategy is a contingency plan intended to commit a mobile task force to the Korean Peninsula and the Persian Gulf in the event of an emergency. The quick-response task force is composed of 5-8 army divisions, some 100,000 strong, a Marine Corps division, an airborne cavalry, a strategic and tactical air force unit, a carrier task force and an airlift unit. Those forces expected to be committed to the Korean Peninsula include 9 air force squadrons, two brigades of the 3rd Marine corps division and two carriers, supported by other vessels of the 7th Fleet. The 2nd infantry division is ready for action in Korea.

The Yomiuri Shinbun, another major daily of Tokyo, stressed on Oct. 14, 1978 that the common principal aim of a large-scale Marine Corps exercise, "Purple Cross," held in February last year and a series of "Team Spirit" war games was to test the capability of deploying promptly American forces from the Pacific region or the U.S. mainland to the Korean Peninsula and other parts of the Far East. Such offensive military exercise was undertaken at a time when the north-south dialogue was resumed. In the eyes of the DPRK, this is a grave threat to its security and peace. It is obvious that the Americans and the south Koreans should be held responsible for sharpening tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

In November last, the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee adopted a guideline for Japanese-American cooperation, integrating the Self-Defense Forces of Japan into the operational framework of the American forces. The "contingency" outlined in that guideline applies to any situation arising in the Far East outside Japan, affecting Japan's security: namely, the Korean Peninsula.

As things stand, Japan's armed forces and the south Korean forces serve the military needs of the U.S. As a matter of fact, Japanese troops participate in large-scale American-south Korean joint exercises.

Against this background, President Carter virtually cancelled his plan to withdraw GI's from south Korea. A most disquieting fact is the presence of some 600 American nuclear warheads in south Korea.

The U.S. is reportedly holding off military withdrawals from south Korea, in view of latest reestimates by the DIA and the CIA of the DPRK's war potential. They now argue that the DPRK is possessed of ground troops and tanks 25-30% larger than the previous estimates. The Far Eastern Economic Review commented on Feb. 23: "Carter's claims that the new assessement has altered the strategic picture in Korea should therefore be taken with the traditional pinch of salt. Very little has altered except U.S. political perceptions."

The Carter Administration should be frank and honest as when inaugurated. The withdrawal plan was greatly revised in April last year when protests mounted from generals and Congressional hawks. Later the plan suffered a further setback due to the alleged buildup of the Soviet Far Eastern forces. Now, Cartergate is making headlines in the U.S. The balance of force in Congress changed to the advantage of the Republican Party: the GOP increased its Senate seats by 3 and House seats by 12, giving Carter a new headache.

Put bluntly, the reasons why the Carter Administration has begun to cry wolf are two fold. One is to rationalize the offensive nature of the military machine of the U.S. aimed at the Korean Peninsula, the large-scale American, Japanese, south Korean joint war games and the halt of the military withdrawals, and the other to prepare for the next presidential election.

President KIM IL SUNG, Great Guide Who Has Created History of Great Revolutionary Upsurge

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial Article—

PYONGYANG, Apr. 3 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) April 2 carried an editorial article titled "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Great Guide Who Has Created the History of Great Revolutionary Upsurge."

The article consists of three parts.

(1)

In the first part it stresses that it is the greatest honour and pride of our party and people to have created the history of great Chollima upsurge under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The article goes on:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great guide who has directed socialist construction along the road of uninterrupted upsurge and leap with his extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership and made our country shine as Chollima Korea.

By advancing under his wise leadership our people have covered a proud road replete with victory and glory, creation and change, not knowing even the slightest deviation or twists and turns, stagnation or stalemate in the whole course of socialist construction.

The start of a great revolutionary upsurge by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic event which marked a great turn in socialist construction and ushered in the Chollima era.

Noting that at the time when our people embarked upon the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan the conditions of the country were very difficult and the situation at home and abroad was very complex, the article stresses: how to overcome the difficulty was a serious problem related to the destiny of our revolution and construction.

In those historic days when a grim trial was lying ahead of our revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally went to the workers of Kangson, a steel production base on the western coast of our country, and kindled the flame of a great revolutionary upsurge, the article notes, and continues:

"Let us dash forward in the saddle of Chollima!" this call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a militant banner which set the whole country aflame with an extraordinary revolutionary passion and indomitable stamina and aroused the entire party members and working people to perform miracles and innovations. Under this banner a grand epic of Chollima brilliantly adorning the era of the Workers' Party was written.

Our party's intention in bringing about the great Chollima upsurge was to build socialism better and more rapidly, overcoming all difficulties lying on the road ahead of the revolution and making ten steps, a hundred steps when others do one step.

The source of the inexhaustible might and invincible vitality of the Chollima march is that it is based on the rock-firm unity and cohesion—the party and the leader firmly believe the people and the latter entrust all their destinies solely to the former.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only kindled in person the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge but has directed our revolution and construction along the road of continued leap.

The hirsoty of the revolutionary upsurge created under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a history of great creation, the building of an independent socialist industrial state on the debris in only 14 years, and a proud history of the conversion of our country, once a backward colonial, semi-feudal society, into an invincible socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

The revolutionary exploits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who created an epic of great leap and turn, radically changed the position of the country and the nation and creditably hewed the road ahead of our revolution again in the period of historic turn to socialism will shine with increasing brilliance as eternally as the annals of the fatherland.

(2)

In the second part the article says that our fatherland which suffered an eclipse on the world map and was called a pronoun of backwardness and poverty in the past is now highly praised as the land of Chollima dashing forward like the wind with the mettle of the times.

The article goes on:

The history of the great Chollima upsurge in our country created under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a chronicle of great leap, an epochal change in the shortest period from the most backward position.

Our people are highly proud of the history of great Chollima upsurge because they achieved a very rapid tempo of development in socialist construction in this period.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a comprehensive analysis of the situation of our country, which had not gone through the stage of the industrial revolution in the past and had everything destroyed in the war and of the desire of our people to get rid of backwardness as early as possible, saw to it that full-scale socialist construction should be pushed ahead at an inconceivably high rate from the beginning. It was, indeed, an extraordinary and grand strategic conception.

The militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for dashing forward in the spirit of Chollima, roused our people to take ten steps, a hundred steps when other people do one step and bring about continued innovation and uniterrupted advance, smashing all sorts of passivism, conservatism and mysticism about technique.

In those days new Chollima speeds were created in succession, which made a miracle of yesterday an ordinary thing today, the article says, and continues:

Our Chollima march teaches the precious truth that if the entire people under the wise guidance of the party and the leader rise with extraordinary preparedness and firm determination to make a rapid advance by their own efforts, they can do in a few months, a few years what could not be done in scores of, hundreds of years, and can surmount any difficulty.

The history of our people's great Chollima upsurge is a proud history of unprecedented efflorescence in political, economic, cultural and all other fields.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Chollima movement, an all-people onward movement, spread to all areas, fields and units of the country, the article notes, and says:

The Chollima march was a powerful driving force which brought about a leap on all fronts of socialist construction. In this flame collective innovation in economic and cultural construction and remoulding of man were closely combined and vigorously conducted and an uninterrupted advance was made in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Our fatherland where age-old backwardness and poverty, ignorance and benightedness had prevailed has greeted in its heyday in the era of Chollima. Our people who were ill-clad, hunger-stricken and maltreated in the tragic plight of a stateless nation have now become a resourceful and proud people who are advancing, firmly taking their destiny in their hands. No one can infringe upon or impair the dignity and honour of our nation. This change in the position of our fatherland and nation is, precisely, the shining reality brought about by the Chollima march.

(3)

In its third part the article notes that the epic of the grand Chollima march brilliantly recorded in the history of our country's socialist construction is a shining historic canvas spread by the outstanding leadership art of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The article says:

We cannot think of the origin and development of the Chollima march and its great potential apart from the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has struggled through the rigorous storm of modern history with his rare wisdom and iron will.

Juche and the mass line—this is the unshakable principle consistently maintained by him in the whole course of bringing the great Chollima upsurge and the basic guarantee for all our victories and successes. The whole course of the great revolutionary upsurge in our country's socialist construction from its origin is closely linked with the struggle for establishing Juche.

The history of the grand Chollima march was a course of a proud struggle for hastening socialist construction, firmly guided by the Juche idea, and winning an overall victory of the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, constantly adhering to the unswerving stand of Juche, put forward all lines and policies and fighting slogans suited to the demand of our revolution, the interests of our people and the specific conditions of the country and led our people to carry them through by their own efforts.

Always finding himself among the popular masses, he roused them to display their inexhaustible strength and wisdom a hundred-fold, nay, a thousand-fold. This was the main secret of the flames kept raging in the great revolutionary upsurge.

Saying that Chollima is none other than the popular masses and nothing would be impossible, if we rode this swift horse well, he always brought the intention of the party home to the popular masses and solved all problems by means of rousing the whole party and the entire people. Herein lies the source of the great potential of our grand Chollima march.

The article continues:

In the whole course of leading the grand Chollima march to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always guided our people to live and fight in the unbreakable fighting spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which was given full play in the thick forests of the Paekdusan in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Our people had to build a new life on ruins, with everything destroyed in the economy. But we had the precious experiences and exploits achieved in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This was the source of the mighty strength which made us fight daringly in reliance upon our own strength, not losing confidence and fighting spirit, though materials and fund were scanty and machines and techniques fell short of the needs.

The history of our great revolutionary upsurge is a proud course in which the revolutionary spirit of the Paekdusan was succeeded by the revolutionary spirit of Chollima.

The great revolutionary upsurge of socialist construction which has been constantly maintained for over two decades—this is a shining fruition of the far-reaching plan and outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to make the fatherland rich, strong and developed, achieve the eternal prosperity and grandeur of the generations to come and accelerate the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism at the fastest pace possible.

In the days of the Chollima march in which our people advanced through all trials with their party and leader, they came to cherish deep in their hearts the most precious faith, the unshakable faith that the ever-victorious road lies in following the banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is the most precious sum total of the history of the grand Chollima upsurge and great victory that defies all comparison.

World People Praise Highly Public Health System of DPRK

The world people praise in one voice the popular public health policy and system enforced in the DPRK.

Tabei Yasuo, who was a member of a delegation of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea to the DPRK, said in his recent article headlined "A Visit to Korea, Homeland of Juche":

"The Republic is called 'a country of longevity'.

"Medical assistance is free and preventive medicine is highly developed. The people, of course, have their diseases cured. But, what aroused our most admiring envy was that people were protected from diseases so that their independence may be fully defended.

"We keenly felt that this was a fruition of the love shown for the people by President Kim Il Sung and the party seeing to it that efforts were invariably directed to the development of preventive medicine."

Chief editor of the "Miraisha" publishing house of Japan said:

"The public health system of the Republic is characteristic of precedence of preventive measures over treatment. For this, a section doctor system is in force and preventive checkup is organised.

"The doctors do not wait for sick persons to come to the hospitals, but regularly visit people."

He went on:

"What astonished us next was the universal free treatment system. No one is requested to pay a penny when he has a disease cured. This fact naturally caused a great envy among us who had always been troubled with high medical fees.

"A hospital or a clinic is found everywhere—the nursery, kindergarten, school, factory, farm,etc.—where anyone can be treated by a doctor any time, free of charge.

"The superiority of the public health system of the Republic lies, above all, in the fact that it is based on a human approach towards the cases. Therefore, the relations between the doctors and the patients are those between revolutionary comrades.

"Utmost love for humanity and boundless sincerity for the cases stressed by President Kim Il Sung are the basic stand and attitude of medical workers."

A crewman of the Greek ship "Evdokia" recovered his health with a sincere treatment by Korean medical workers. Giving his impressions before departure, he said:

"The Korean people benefit by free education and free medical care provided by the great President Kim Il Sung and enjoy genuine happiness.

"Such thing is unthinkable in capitalist society ruled by money.

"In no other country of the world man is so treasured as in Korea of Juche led by President Kim Il Sung." (KCNA)

Five Years as World's First Tax-Free Country

Since olden times the Korean people have regarded the tax as something that brings disaster, misfortunes and death.

The greater the tax burden increased, the stronger was the hope of people to live without a tax burden.

The historical desire of the Korean people has become a reality in our era. President Kim Il Sung has abolished the full taxation system by strengthening the socialist system of the DPRK, developing an independent national economy and stabilizing the state budget.

Thus the Korean people are leading a happy life without any worries about the education of children and medical treatment in the first country without a tax in the world.

The President put forward the policy of abolishing various kinds of taxes in the 10-Point Programme of the Restoration of the Fatherland during the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The President established a people's revolutionary government in a guerrilla base and introduced an eight-hour working day and minimun wages for workers, abolishing the taxation system completely.

The President developed his plan for abolishing the taxation system. In the Twenty-Point Platform after the liberation and abolished the the tax of agricultural products during the period of 1964-1966.

In 1974 the Party and the Government of the Republic completely abolished taxation, a leftover of the old society, and drastically cut the prices of manufactured goods. Thus the DPRK became the world's first tax-free country and the people in the DPRK came to enjoy a happy life more fully under the socialist system.

A foreign visitor to the DPRK commented on the full abolition of taxation:

"This is an ideal and hope of the human race. This hope has become a reality in the DPRK so it's quite natural that she should be called a 'model socialist country'.

"The full abolition of taxation shows that socialist construction is successfully under way in the DPRK and that the Government of the Republic is one with the people and works devotedly for the good of the people."

As he indicated, the abolition of the taxation system bears witness to the superiority of the socialist system which serves the people and also to the power of an independent national economy.

Therefore the people in the DPRK are working hard for the sake of the country and people.

People are enjoying themselves in earthly paradise where taxation has been eliminated.

Developing Medium, Small-scale Fisheries in W. Sea

One of the journalists of Korea Today, English monthly published in the DPRK made an interview with the deputy director of the General Bureau of West Sea Fisheries about the present state of the West Sea fisheries and their prospects.

Follow their interview:

☆ ☆

Journalist: The fish catch in the West Sea has rapidly increased in recent years. Would you kindly tell me about it?

Deputy director: Thanks to the wise guidance and deep concern of President Kim Il Sung, the West Sea fisheries are rapidly developing every year as a perfect industry with such branches as fishing, culture, processing and with powerful material and technical foundations.

The President said:

"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards."

The West Sea is rich in marine resources—seasonal-migratory fishes and sedentary fishes, shellfishes and seaweeds. They are valuable for the development of our national economy and for the improvement of the people's living standard.

Taking into full account the oceanic-geographical conditions of the West Sea which is shallow and has many water courses and the variety of fishes, the President set forth the correct policy of actively developing the medium- and small-scale fisheries there and wisely led the fishermen to implement it.

The output of sea food from there has increased every year and now it is 9.5 times that immediately after liberation.

Journalist: The sea conditions frequently change in the West Sea, I know. What influence has it on fish resources?

Deputy director: There are more than 280 kinds of fishes in the West Sea, of which we catch over 40 kinds of fishes. In recent years the changing sea conditions altered the variety of fishes. The migration and shoaling of fishes are frequently changed chiefly by the sea currents, tide and by the warm surface current and cold under current permanently existing in some water areas. The abnormal weather directly influences the conditions of the shallow West Sea.

These sea conditions worked a great change in the fish resources of the West Sea. But the change does not reduce fish resources but enriches them.

Journalist: What measures should be taken to increase fish catch steadily in such conditions?

Deputy director: It is most important to firmly build up the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry. On the west coast there are now scores of state-run fishery stations and seaculture stations, many fishermen's cooperatives, fishery-sideline workteams and fishery sub-workteams. The West Sea fishing industry's material and technical foundations have been strengthened as never before. It has modernly-equipped fishing fleets, thousands of big and small boats and various fishing tackle.

There are ship-building and ship-repair bases in such port cities as Nampo, Sinuiju and Haeju, which build and repair large fishing, processing and transport boats and small boats.

Fishing tackle factories in the west coastal provinces produce and supply various fishing nets, buoys and ropes of different sizes and materials.

There are also fish processing facilities at different places. There are freezing plants in Nampo and other major consumer areas which supply the population with fresh fishes every season. Canning, pickling and other modern fish processing facilities in major ports mass-produce different kinds of processed goods which suit our people's taste and some of which go to foreign countries.

New fishery bases were built near the fishing grounds so that fishes caught may be unloaded and water, oil, salt and subsidiary food provided in good time, according to the instructions given by the President at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area in March 1977.

With the firm establishment of a scientific fishing system relying on such material and technical foundation, the West Sea fishing industry is making stable and steady development.

There are in the West Sea area big fighery science research institutes, fish-school detecting teams which can locate the migration of fishes and its change in good time and well-regulated guidance organs for the fishing industry as a whole. These greatly contribute to establishing a scientific fishing system.

Active and mobile fishing operations are conducted all the year round, intensifying fish-school detecting according to fishing seasons and fishing grounds and strengthening joint operation between detecting boats and commanding boats and between commanding boats and fishing boats, on the basis of prospective forecast of the sea conditions and fish resources given by the research institutes.

Fishes are caught throughout the year, properly combining diverse small tackle—angle and gill nets and other small fishing tackle—and various fishing methods.

The per-haul fish catch is increasing steadily as a result of further developing the angle-net fishing which takes an important place in the medium- and small-scale fisheries in the coastal waters.

Through close creative cooperation fishermen and scientists remade conventional angle nets. Thus they mechanized comprehensively net-casting and hauling, saving many hands and increasing the per-boat fish catch 1.5 times. Recently they made this net lighter and larger and are catching more fishes.

Such successes are being gained everywhere in the West Sea area.

Small-scale fishing operations are also done actively in the coastal waters.

The fishermen in North Pyongan Province made a scientific analysis of good natural-geographical conditions of the coastal waters and the migration of fishes, introduced new nets in small-boat fishing and increased their fish catch 1.5 times. The small-scale fishing fleet of the Nampo Fishery Station is making a big catch of fishes by mechanizing hooking operation.

Fishermen in the West Sea area increased their fish catch by 25 per cent in the first half of this year, as compared with the same period of last year.

Journalist: Rapid progress has been made also in seaculture in the West Sea area, I know.

Deputy director: The wide tideland in the West Sea abounds in different kinds of shell-fishes including oyster and clam and there are many sea tangle, laver, brown seaweed and other seaweed farms in the Ongjin peninsula of South Hwanghae Province.

By introducing new seaculture techniques and properly combining harvest with protection, in recent years their output has rapidly increased each year.

In the last Six-Year Plan period the output of seaweeds grew 3.2 times.

Journalist: Will you tell me about the prospect of the West Sea fishing industry during the Second Seven-Year Plan?

Deputy director: Its prospect is bright. While consolidating already-gained successes in the fishing industry, we will make every effort to raise it to new heights as required by the three-point (Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification) policy of the national economy in the new long-term plan period.

First of all, we will actively introduce boats of proper sizes and shapes which suit the distinctive features of the West Sea fishing industry with the main stress on medium-and small-scale fisheries and produce and supply more nets needed to catch fishes changing in variety.

We will actively develop angle-net fishing and bring about the automation of fishing operations and industrialization and scientification at seaculture farms.

We will also industrialize the production of pickled sea food, the special product of the West Sea, and the processing of sea-weeds.

Journalist: Thank you.

A rich crop of sea tangle

Energy Crisis Hitting S. Korea

A global energy crisis is now seriously hitting south Korea. A new oil crisis triggered by the Iranian revolution alarms world capitalism. Among others, the emerging crisis uncontrollably damages the souht Korean economy.

Serious Energy Shortage

South Korea has so far imported oil mostly from Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In 1977, its imports from these countries reached 1,912.9 million dollars, an advance of 21.1 percent over 1,579.2 million dollars registered in 1976, according to official data. That year south Korea imported crude oil worth 1,931.3 million dollars, against the total import of 10,810.5 million dollars.

Under a long-term energy supply-demand program (1977-1981) drafted in 1976, south Korea's total energy demand was estimated at 93,135,000 metric tons in terms of coal in 1981, as compared to 60,426,000 metric tons in 1976. Domestic demand for oil products is expected to rise to 54,694,000 tons in terms of coal in 1981 from 33,666,000 tons in 1976. During the period, the share of petroleum in south Korea's total energy demand is envisaged to increase from 55.7 percent in 1976 to 58.7 percent in 1981. So, south Korea's energy depends mainly on oil imported from Iran and Arab countries.

The developments in the wake of the Iranian revolution pose a grave threat to south Korea's vital energy sources. Iran's provisional revolutionary government, which replaced the dictatorial monarch, is restraining oil export. The revolutionary government announced that it would limit production to about 3 million barrels a day, half the pre-revolution production level. About 2.4 million barrels would be exported, compared to 5.4 million barrels a day as under the shah's rule.

This causes the present worldwide shortage of energy, resulting in oil price hikes. On Mar. 27, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries(OPEC) decided to raise the oil price 9 percent as from Apr. 1. The new OPEC decision is shaking the south Korean economy, a house of cards, to its very foundations.

Today, ominous symptoms are omnipresent in south Korea—energy shortage, trade deficits, mass bankruptcies, sweeping inflation and ever-rising prices.

Desperate "Saving Drive"

In a desperate effort to cope with the energy shortage, from the beginning of this year Seoul launched a nationwide "energy-saving drive."

Forcibly mobilizing thousands of citizens, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" on Mar. 27 called a "pan-national rally to promote energy conservation" in Seoul.

At the "government"-mobilized meeting, Pak did not hesitate to reveal difficulties facing south Korea, saying that:

"The international oil price has been on the increase this year. This is a new challenge to us. In this situation, we should further promote saving and frugality to tide over the difficulties caused by problems facing the world economy.

"In this difficult situation, the spiritual posture of our people is a key to overcoming these difficulties."

Unilaterally forcing stricter austerities upon the nation, the incapable rulers attempt to evade their responsibility for total failure to stabilize the economy, a result of their pursuing only a nominal "growth" which greatly depends on foreign capital.

In the last general election held December last year, the majority of south Korean electors voted against the ruling "Democratic Republican Party." This was an eloquent expression by the nation of non-confidence in the authoritarian regime and of bitter criticism of its inflation-causing econmic policy motivated only to cook up statistical figures of "high growth."

Pak Jung Hi also admitted gloomy prospects for south Korea's dependent economy: "This (saving) is the only way to restore stability to the national economy and, at the same time, maintain its growth."

In a bid to accentuate the deceptive "energy-saving campaign," early this year the authorities set up even a "cabinet members' committee for energy-saving promotion."

The committee directly chaired by the "prime minister" on Feb. 28 adopted a set of emergency measures for "energy-saving." It called upon the nation to eat barley up to 10 percent of their meals and walk at least 2 km a day. The committee also decided to designate the 10th of every month as the day for checking the performance of "energy-saving" and "austerity drive."

What is more, on Mar. 14, the south Korean authorities announced an "energy saving program" designed to save eight million barrels of oil this year, to be enforded as from Apr. 1.

The emergency program includes compulsory temperature limitations for private apartments and houses, keeping them below 18 degrees centigrade in winter and above 28 degrees in summer.

The program also includes the following:

—Ban night sports games, neon signs and other ornamental or advertising signs consuming excessive electricity.

—Close down gas stations on Sundays and public holidays, and limit their working hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

—Order schools to have longer winter holidays and shorter summer holidays.

—Order indoor swimmig pools and sauna baths to close down two days a week.

—Ban the use of elevators up to the third floors at public and private facilities.

—Remove half the electric bulbs in all "government" and state corporation offices, and turn off half the street lights.

In order to impose these emergency measures upon the nation, the authorities concerned on Mar. 29 instructed the provincial "governments" to keep a strict watch on those who do not observe the energy conservation orders.

Under the direction, a "special ad hoc team" to be organized with provincial "government" officials will strictly check the operation of elevators, the close-down of gas stations on holidays and electric-heating appliances. Violators will be fined up to 100,000 *won*.

Even more, the south Korean authorities plan to ban school excursions and group picnics by bus under the pretext of "energy saving."

While calling for "energy-saving and frugality," officials still indulge in a luxrious and wasteful life. They frequently eat lunches at high-class restaurants and use official cars for private purposes at the expense of tax-payers. In addition, every night officials go to gorgeous entertainment establishments, including kisaeng houses.

The south Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo" says that:

"... a luxurious and wasteful life is now largely spreading in the upper and wealthy classes, with the trend likely to affect gradually the middle classes and eventually the lower classes.

"Many lower class people cannot, indeed, lead a wasteful life even if they want to. They simply cannot afford such a living.

"Recently there have been many rallies going on for frugal living, especially among the upper classes. However, unless the campaign slogans are translated into action, the rallies will bear no fruit. Words alone are nothing. Leaders must set an example by putting an end to their wasteful living."

In fact, under the so-called "saving campaign" the rich become richer on one hand, and the poor poorer on the other hand in south Korea.

Sweeping Inflation

Actually, ordinary people have nothing to save any more, with prices skyrocketing without a ceiling. They barely earn their minimum living cost, far from wasting.

According to statistics released by the "economic planning board," last year retail prices rose 16.4 percent and whole sale prices 12.2 percent. The limit of annual price increase set by the authorities for 1978 was originally 10 percent. The target was revised to a higher level before long.

On Mar. 7, the south Korean authorities announced a 17 percent price hike for gasoline and an average 9.5 percent increase for other petroleum products. Electricity rates were increased by 12 percent on an average from Mar. 9. The price of regular gasoline rose from 198 *won*(one dollar equals 484 *won*) to 232 *won* a litre, and that of premium gasoline from 233 *won* to 273 *won*.

This would trigger a series of price increases for various other industrial goods.

Besides, the prices of beef and pork were increased by 9 to 12 percent from April 1. According to the "ministry of agriculture and fisheries," domestic beef would be sold at 2,200 *won* per *kun* (one *kun* is equal to 600kg), up 10 percent from the previous 2,000 *won*, and domestic pork at 1,200 *won*, up 9 percent from the previous 1,100 *won*. The price of imported beef would be raised to 1,800 *won* per *kun*, up 12 percent from 1,600 *won*.

Last February ex-factory prices of soybean sauce and shortening were also hiked by 14.3 percent and 19.2 percent respectively. The price of soybean sauce is controlled by the "ministry of health and social affairs."

As a result of ensuing price hikes, the consumer price index rose 3.5 percent in February from January to 160.0 (1975=100), or 15.7 percent higher than February, 1978. The "economic planning board" admitted that it was the highest monthly hike since September, 1975. The wholesale price index also increased 1.5 percent, as against January, and stood at 145.6, up 10.1 percent from a year before.

Due to the ever-soaring inflation rate that now stands at 15 percent or more, south Korea is forced to lower this year's target for economic growth.

Irresponsible Money Supply

A recent survey conducted in south Korea on price hike trends for three years from 1976 showed that the current sweeping inflation results from the irresponsible money supply policy.

Economic planners indicated that the total money supply increase played a major role in accelerating commodity price increases during the past three years.

The increase rate of total money supply was 28.8 percent in March, 1976, but it rose to 33 percent in the same month of 1977 and 42.3 percent in the following year.

They pointed out that the "government" failed to take effective measures against the rapid increase of total money supply. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to arrest soaring prices, they added.

As the case stands, south Korea's "miracle of high economic growth" is now going to collapse fast.

Under the situation, public complaints about the Pak regime's misleading economic policy are mounting higher and higher, as was well exemplified by the outcome of the last general election. The possibility is not ruled out that pent-up popular discontent would reach an explosive point as it did in Iran. The present "regime" is responsible for any untoward event that may arise in the future.

US Missionaries Urge Carter to Cancel S. Korea Visit

American missionaries urged President Carter to cancel his planned visit to south Korea, as the presidential trip will only serve to encourage the despotic regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Carter, the self-styling human rights defender, is scheduled to visit south Korea, in which democacy and human rights are trampled underfoot, in the end of coming June after the Tokyo summit of the so-called world major industrialized democracies.

They demanded this in an annual conference held at Gotemba near Tokyo on Mar. 27 to 29. Eighty-one American missionaries and their associates met in the conference. Their demand was addressed to the Asahi Evening News, an English-language daily circulated here, and carried on the paper dated Apr. 6.

In the letter to the editor, they said:

"..., we see a similar opportunity for a peace initiative in Northeast Asia which recognizes the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful, democratic reunification of their land.

"However, we and Asian Confucian society will see your visit as President of the United States of America to south Korea as a public blessing condoning the regime of President Park Chung Hee and its repressive policies.

"Therefore, we strongly urge you not to visit south Korea in June, but to pursue again the role of peacemaker, this time for the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia."

Protest to Carter

Thirty-six peaceloving Americans on Mar. 2 sent a letter of protest to US President Carter, in connection with the ever-largest south Korean-American joint military exercise "Team Spirit 79" held from Mar. 1 to 17 in south Korea.

Follows the full text of the letter:

Dear President Carter,

The U.S. and South Korea are now staging their largest ever joint military exercise, the "Team Spirit 79" in areas of South Korea on March 1, the very date North Korea proposed for an end to hostile military actions against each other in its Jan. 23 statement. This is an unjustifiable act.

The "Team Spirit 79" exercise involves ground, air and naval forces of both countries, totalling 168,000.

The U.S. forces participating in the exercise would include the armed forces of South Korea and the 25th U.S. infantry division in Hawaii, numbering 2,700, and one battalion of Lance surface-to-surface missiles from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, vessels from the 7th U.S. Fleet, marines from Okinawa and the swing-wing F-111 fighter bombers, totalling 56,000.

At a very time when the people of North and South Korea are continuing their dialogue, the U.S., in collaboration with South Korea, is staging the most extensive military exercises yet held in the area; an act most harmful to the best interests of America and possibly the world's peoples.

Strange! Strange! This is a very strange act difficult to comprehend.

According to foreign reports, our country welcomed North-South dialogue. But now it fosters war games.

The Korean problem should be left to the Koreans. They are quite capable of solving their own problems without us Americans putting in our big, clumsy, often tragedy-making feet.

We the undersigned feel that you have broken your promise on the "election commitment."

We sincerely hope, if Mr. President Carter really wants to work for the rights of man and if Mr. President Carter really is concerned about human rights, he should put an end to such military acts as only serve to reopen old wounds between the two sides.

March 2, 1979

Signatures by American protesters

Oil Hoarding Widespread

Illegal sales and hoarding of oil are now prevalent in south Korea under an energy crisis.

It is reported that oil dealers sell oil scarce today in south Korea higher than the prevailing prices.

On Mar. 7, owners of 25 gas stations were arrested allegedly on charges of illegal sales or hoarding of oil. The arrested are charged that they sold oil to a limited number of people, their acquainted clients alone, amid a rumour of a rise in the price of oil.

They are also accused of having sold lamp oil for 80 *won*, about six *won* higher than the prevailling price, in addition to hoarding it.

By widespread oil speculation, the south Korean people are forced to buy more expensive oil. Thus, oil dealers illegally gain more profits behind the scene of the "saving campaign," by raising prices of oil or hoarding it. The latest exposure of oil hoarders is only the visible tip of an iceberg. A large number of illegal profiteers are left intact.

Occupational Hazards Rampant

According to a report from Seoul, the case of occupational hazards have increased in south Korea, as a result that entrepreneurs fail to improve the safety facilities for workers.

This was revealed by a survey of the "office of labour affairs" conducted last year on 2,263,400 workers.

As many as 4,515 workers were found suffering from occupational hazards, in medical examinations conducted by the office, some 18.2 percent increase over 3,821 in 1977 and 66.8 percent rise over 2,707 in 1976.

The indication is that 1.99 of 1,000 laborers were afflicted by occupational hazards in 1978, in comparison to 1.84 and 1.52 in 1977 and 1976 respectively.

The increasing number of the case is almost attributed to little improvement in safety facilities to keep workers free from industrial pollution.

In particular, the patients of silicosis, a chronic disease of the lungs caused by the continued inhalation of silica dust and frequently found among miners, recorded 1.1 percent of the total miners last year. The ratio was 0.8 and 0.4 percent in 1977 and 1976.

Last year 847 miners were attacked by silicosis and 144 of them are still hospitalized.

There is no doubt that the actual figures will be greater than this, as official figures have been always watered down by the south Korean authorities.

GI Kills Korean Citizen Here

O Chang Sok (58), a Korean who lived in Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on Feb. 7 was killed by Robert Stillson, an American military officer, at Iwakuni base. The first trial was held on April 4.

However, there are various problems about the case. An announcement made by the Iwakuni Police Office and the Yamaguchi District Public Procurator's Office contradicts eyewitness evidence. They are trying to put Robert Stillson on charges of inflicting "bodily injury resulting in death."

What Happened in Bar

The incident occurred at "Oki", a bar in Iwakuni City, at about 11:00 p.m., on Feb. 7.

That day, eight American soldiers were drinking at "Oki" when O Chang Sok came in. After a little while O quarreled with American soldiers about a trifle. One of the American soldiers flew into a fury and killed O, and carried his body to a back-lane 23 metres away from "Oki".

A witness who saw two American soldiers carrying O's body, notified the Iwakuni Police Office. The Iwakuni Police Office investigated the case and concluded that Robert Stillson made O Chang Sok fall down stairs. The police arrested him on charges of inflicting bodily injury upon Mr. O.

However, what the witness said about the case, contradicts an announcement by the police authorities. Koseki Miyoko, the only witness of the case said:

"If Mr. O had fallen down stairs, he would have got out of the entrance. But he was not out.

"The other day I saw an American soldier fell down stairs. He got out of the entrance.

"I don't believe that Mr. O died because he fell down stairs. Maybe he was killed and dragged by someone from the second floor."

This eyewitness implies that after O Chang Sok was murdered on the second floor of "Oki", his body was carried by two American soldiers.

If this is true, the case would be more serious, as it should be "abandonment of a dead body" or "murder."

Destruction of Evidence

Shortly after this contradiction between the police announcement and the eyewitness statement was made public, there arose a growing demand for a further investigation into the case.

An eyewitness pinpointing the place where Mr. O's corpse was laid

The Iwakuni branch of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on the basis of eyewitness evidence, called upon the police authorities to 1) disclose the truth about the case, 2) to strictly punish the criminal, 3) to investigate the woman who keeps the bar, 4) to take proper steps to prevent recurrence of similar cases.

These demands arose not only from Chongryun but from Mindan ("South Korean Residents Union in Japan") and from Japanese people, too.

The police authorities could not but arrest Ishiguro Akiko, a sister of the woman manager of "Taki", on charges of destroying evidence.

But the police autorities set free Ishiguro, without indicting her and made the case end in smoke.

A Japanese court reporter said: "Ishiguro should be prosecuted in view of her connection with the case."

Photo shows a bar "Taki" in Iwakuni where the murder of Mr. O Chang Sok occured.

Eyewitness

There is a growing demand among Korean compatriots in Iwakuni and Japanese people that the police disclose the truth about the case.

A witness, Koseki Miyoko (58), told The People's Korea about what she had witnessed.

I was standing 5 metres away from the entrance to "Taki" around 11:00 p.m., on Feb. 7, when I heard a noise from the entrance. I turned to the entrance and saw two American soldiers getting out of the entrance carrying something. At first I thought it was a dog or something like that. But it soon became clear to me, it was too big for a dog.

After a while two soldiers came back in a hurry with an embarassed look on their faces and went upstairs.

Feeling strange, I went to a place where they had taken something away. To my surprise, it was not a dog but a man. I did not know if he was dead or alive. I called my colleague and examined the man carefully. We found that he was dead. Soon I informed the police office of this case.

I felt strange when I heard an announcement by the police. The announcement said that he fell down stairs. If it had been true, he would have got out of the entrance.

I told police officers that Mr. O did not roll out of the entrance. He was carried out by U.S. soldiers. I'm sure that he did not fall down stairs.

Strange Attitude Of S. Korean "Consulate"

The attitude of the south Korean "consulate" to the case was rather unjustifiable.

The "consulate" made desperate efforts to suppress the growing indignation of compatriots under the influence of Mindan in order to smother the case.

The "consulate" gave responsible officers in the U.S. base lots of soft soap, telling the compatriots not to fuss about the case.

The Mindan branch made no protest on the case after receiving an order from the "consulate".

Compatriots under the influence of Mindan made a protest to the "consulate" and the Mindan branch, demanding that the "consulate" should take action to make the Japanese authorities disclose the truth about the case.

Compatriots of Mindan responded to the proposal made by the Iwakuni branch of Chongryun to take a joint action to prove the truth about the case.

The secret agents of the "consulate" threatened compatriots of Mindan to stop taking joint action.

Compatriots under the influence of Mindan are enraged by the attitude of the "consulate" and the Mindan officers toward the case.

Payoff Scandal Disclosed

Another big payoff scandal was disclosed on Mar. 6 in south Korea. The new scandal involves around 300 employees of the state-run "national agricultural cooperatives federation".

According to a report from Seoul, they received money in commission when they loaned agricultural funds or misappropriated public funds on the pretext of promoting the federation's activities. It is also said that a large amount of farm funds have been spent for other purposes.

In connection with the scandal, 10 employees were reportedly arrested on charges of malfeasance in office and violating the so-called "special crime punishment law," while 35 others are under investigation by "prosecutors."

The commissions received by employees of Seoul branch office of the federation are believed to amount to about 200 million *won* in the course of financing farm loan for the last 12 months. Li Sung Sop, the managing director of its Seoul branch is said to have collected 20 million *won* in commission for six months. His predecessor identified Kim received 50 million *won* for the last 18 months and Cho Song Mun, a section chief of the branch office also received 10 million *won* in return for financing agricultural loans.

Some 400 cases of agricultural loans were illegally issued under the pressure of highly placed official organizations related to the agricultural organization during the last six months.

In the following day, four more employees of the state-run federation were arrested for illegal loans, bribery and kickbacks.

By this, the number of the arrested totaled 14. Among them are 11 officials of the federation and three businessmen.

Li Sung Sop arrested on Mar. 7 is suspected of arranging the issue of about 1,000 million *won* in loans to non-farmers and receiving 10,500,000 *won* in commission for the illegal arrangements during the last seven months.

Lee Sang Sol, former head of the Seoul branch office and now chief of the North Kyongsang Province chapter, is said to have received 2,200,000 *won* in commission for loans illegally extended between January 1977 and August 1978, while he was the head of the Seoul office.

Kim Yong Muk and Sin Chang Kyun, both federation officials in Seoul, are suspected of receiving 2,200,000 *won* and 10 million *won* in commission respectively.

It is widely speculated in south Korea that the payoff scandal will further reach to high-ranking officials of the "government." Those so far held by "prosecutors" are merely skapegoats. Wirepullers are behind them.

Today, in south Korea under the present "regime," scandals are taking place one after another, involving high-ranking officials, even more the topnotch man in power.

Rampant corruptions are also widening the present big gap between the rich and the poor all the more.

Parents Abondon Children For Poverty

The number of children abondoned by their parents has drastically augmented in south Korea, because of poverty or divorces. This was disclosed recently by south Korea's "adoption" organizations.

According to a report prepared by the four organizations such as "Holt Children's Services", "Eastern Child Welfare Society Inc." and "Social Welfare Society," about 29-41 percent of children "adopted" by them between 1977 and 1978, were found to have been deserted by parents.

Born to unmarried mothers were fourty to fifty percent of the children, and twenty to thirty percent were abandoned by unknown parents, they said.

Since early 1970s, the number of abondoned children has remarkably increased in south Korea. Before then, such a phenomenon had been hardly seen there. But, under the "*yusin* system" set up in 1972, the number has increased so much.

In the case of the "Social Welfare Society," the children deserted by their parents were recorded at 41 percent in 1977. Among them, 27 percent were found to have given up babies due to poverty, and 23 percent because of the deaths of one of the parents. In addition, 13 percent of the children were deserted, owing to their parents' divorces.

Behind the superficial slogan of "high growth" encouraged by the Pak "regime," most of the south Koreans have been constantly so impoverished that they are compeled to abondon their children. Nevertheless, the privileged indulge in a luxurious life.

Poor children are sold off by human traders to foreign countries in the spurious name of "adoption."

Brief Korean History (8)

Koguryo People's Struggle against Invasions by Sui, Tang

The Koguryo (mid-1st centruy B.C.-668A.D.—the most powerful ancient kingdom of Korea) people were credited with repulsing the aggressors from the western areas. In the 6th and 7th centuries A.D., the Koguryo people waged valorous struggles against the powerful Sui and Tang aggressors. Sui, a powerful feudal kingdom, unified China divided into north and south during about 300 years from the 4th century A.D.

After unifying China, King Wen-di of Sui embarked upon the conquest of neighbouring peoples and closed in upon Koguryo. In spite of its repeated warnings, Sui continued to encroach on Koguryo's territory, nessitating war.

Thus in 598, Koguryo with a force of 10,000 troops attacked Liaosi areas. Sui began invasion with the mobilization of combat units of the army and the navy, hundreds of thousands strong.

However, the invading army of Sui encountered the strong defenses of Koguryo along the Liao River and, unable to cross the Liao River, was routed badly.

On the other hand, in an attempt to advance on Pyongyang, the navy of Sui met a windstorm on the West Sea and lost most of its vessels. Thus, the first invasion of Koguryo by Sui turned to be a failure with 80-90 per cent of its troops lost.

King Yang-di, who succeeded King Wen-di, put all the national strength to the preparation of war for more than 10 years in consideration of the earlier debacle. In 612, Sui reopened hostilities, this time with a force of 3 million troops.

Confronted with this contingency, patriotism-inspired, illustrious Gen. Ulji Mundok, the army commander of Koguryo, mapped out an operational plan, ordering the stubborn defense of the Liaotung Castle and other strongholds in the northwestern border on the Liao River.

Hostilities were resumed in February along the Liao River. After launching a series of attacks, Sui succeeded in crossing the river at the sacrifice of more than 300,000 troops.

Fierce battles were fought around the Liaotung Castle, a stronghold of strategic importance in the western area of Koguryo. Koguryo forces defending the Liaotung Castle, survived more than five months of a siege by Sui. The war was at a stalemate. On the other hand, the navy of Sui which headed for Pyongyang and entered into the Taedong River, was annihilated, being waylaid. Only several thousand troops of the navy could manage to return home.

The stalemate in the Liaotung front, exhausted the troops of Sui very much. On top of this, a long spell of rain made it difficult to transport provisions.

Irritated King Yang-di sent 300,000 elite troops and tried to capture Pyongyang at a stroke. However, Koguryo cut the front from the rear and wiped out the Sui troops at the Salsu River (Chongchon River). Only 2,700 men out of the 300,000 could manage to flee.

With a great victory on the Salsu River as a turning point, Koguryo turned to an all-out attack in Liaotung. Sui was roundly defeated in this battle, losing 80-90 per cent of its troops.

After that, King Yang-di of Sui sent into Liaotung in 613 and 614 a force of several hundreds of thousand troops. This ended in failure, however.

Sui which was exhausted in the reckless aggressive war against Koguryo, collapsed at last because of its inner contradictions.

In 618 the rulers of Tang who had taken power after the ruin of the Sui dynasty also attempted to swallow up Koguryo. Some coward officials of Koguryo tried to surrender in face of the ever-intensified pressure from Tang. Yongae Somun, 28-year-old general, carried out a coup and disposed of more than 100 officials, thus taking the highest government post called "Makriji."

During 16 years from about 631, the Koguryo people, commanded by Yongae Somun built a 1,000-ri long great wall expanding from Puyo Castle to Palhae Bay.

In April 645, hundreds of thousand strong Tang aggressor troops commanded by Tai-zong suddenly appeared in Liaotung. Tang troops occupied the Liaotung Castle and then advanced to the Anshih Castle.

Even under the difficult conditions devoid of all outside assistance, the Yang Man Chun-led defenders of the Anshih Castle fought heroically, repulsing the enemy's repeated attacks on six or seven occasion a day.

Tang made an invasions into Koguryo in 647 and 648 but these attempts were unsuccessful.

(To be continued)

Korean Painting

"Reclamation of Tideland"

(By Li Ryul Son, 1961)

The old Korean paintings were mainly on mountains and rivers, nobles and imaginary hermits. Under socialism, it was the first time the working class has become main objects of the Korean paintings.

The picture of two youth reclamating tideland, is an impressive presentation of their optimistic spirit, pride and dignity as master of the socialist country.

Do You Know ?

Saekdong Coat

The *saekdong* coat is children's national costume with rainbow-striped sleeves.

Boys and girls wear it in their childhood from the first birthday.

The coat collar is grass-green, scarlet or yellow, grass-green for most of boys. The stripes of sleeves are rainbow-coloured —red, grass-green, indigo, yellow, pink, purple and white. They are a rainbow-striped silk or stripes of rainbow-coloured cloths.

There is a coat whose shoulder is striped in three colours.

Children wear this coat in every season. Its cloths and colours are somewhat different according to season. As it is attractive and beautiful, children love to wear it on our gala days.

Warm Welcome to 35th World Table Tennis Championships

Press Condition

(Continued from the previous issue)

The journalists section of the Organizing Committee shall be responsible for activities of the journalists.

It invites and registers them and provides convenience for their activities.

The journalists can cover and photograph in the press center and the press box in the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the Championships, around the Gymnasium and in training courts.

Telex, international telephone, telegraph, phototelegraph and other communication facilities in the press center will be available.

Enough light will be provided for television broadcast and filming in the Pyongyang Gymnasium and training courts.

Cameramen may ask our service centers to develop and print films, and pressmen may ask for services in the press center and around the Gymnasium.

They are desired to bring all equipment needed for their activities; and technical personnel can hardly be asked for service from the organizing authorities.

The press box will be arranged in good places in the Gymnasium according to the grades and assignments.

Accommodation and other matters are to be referred to the previous bulletins.

If you have any other inquiries, you may ask the journalists section of the Organizing Committee.

Sightseeing

Taesongsan Pleasure Ground

Pyongyang has many places to see, one of them is the Taesongsan Pleasure Ground. It is at the 10 minutes' distance by car from the downtown of Pyongyang. Various amusement facilities, a pool and a boating place, soft drink stands and buffets are available.

The big Central Zoo and the Central Botanical Garden are there. The zoo has many rare animals in Korea and from foreign countries.

View of the Changgwangsan Hotel which will accommodate players from many countries.

Mt. Kumgang

Mt. Kumgang is a world famous scenic spot on the east coast, a four and half hours' travel by car from Pyongyang.

Tourists usually stop at Wonsan two or three days to enjoy bathing at the scenic Songdowon before going to the mountain.

You will be welcomed warmly at the modern Kumgangsan Hotel, and the guides will take you to many delightful beauty spots—famous Kuryong (Nine Dragons) falls, Manmulsang (Ten Thousand Figures Rocks), Paldam (Eight Ponds) with a charming legend, Samilpo (Three Days Inlet), etc.

Nampo

An hour's travel from Pyongyang is Nampo, a port city on the west coast. It has a quiet bathing resort, boating places and a sports village. The latter provides enjoyable games.

On the way to Nampo you can visit the historic house at Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, was born and spent his childhood. You can also see the village of Chongsanri in Taean City, renowned for the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method evolved by the President.

The Waudo Hotel is reserved for you in Nampo.

Moranbong Park

Moran Hill situated in the heart of Pyongyang is one of the scenic spots in this land.

Originally, Moran Hill was the highest peak of the Kumsu Hills, but its shape was so strange and beautiful that it came to replace the name of the whole hill.

The steep Chongryu cliff is washed by the crystal-clear Taedong River and the viewer at the Pubyok Pavilion on the cliff gets a mysterious feeling of floating on clouds.

A paved path leads through groves to the hill's highest Choesung Pavilion and there comes in sight the general view of the hero city—Pyongyang.

The flower-covered Moran Hill is thick with needle-leaved trees (over 20 kinds) and broad-leaved trees (over 70 kinds); it is especially renowned for a rich stock of relics belonging to the Kingdom of Koguryo and other national remains. These ancient remains show well the resourceful traits of our patriotic forefathers of an old homogeneous nation.

Moran Hill has also many modern facilities for cultural entertainments—at its foot the Open-air Youth Theatre with 20,000 seats; the Children's Park with up-to-date facilities for pleasure; the splendid Youth Park with a big mugunghwa (rose-of-sharon)-shaped fountain; floral exhibits; some man made falls; six lotus ponds of various sizes, etc.

At the Open-air Youth Theatre you can view the Moranbong Theatre and the Chollima Statue, a symbol of the Korean people's spirit.

To the north is loomed magnificent Kim Il Sung University, the highest edifice of science, and to the west down the hill is lying the spacious modern Moranbong Stadium.

The landscaped hill is also studded with pavilions and restaurants and petty animal houses fascinating the strollers.

The present change of Moran Hill into a land of bliss for people, a lovely hill for their culture and recreation, owes to the profound love and constant fatherly care of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung who values man as the most precious on earth and devotes himself all his life to the people's freedom and welfare.

Taedong Gate

It is an eastern gate of Pyongyang Walls, a relic characteristic of the wall-gate architecture in our country.

A magnificent and elegant gate built in 566 A.D., this nearly 1,500 year-old remains withstood many trials together with our people. It had been burnt down by Japanese aggressors during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) and rebuilt in 1635.

Later its stairs, garret floor and pillars were again damaged by the Japanese imperialists after their occupation of Korea and then suffered severe damages by the US imperialist aggressors' cruel bombing raids during the Fatherland Liberation War.

After the war our people first restored it despite difficulties in national reconstruction and preserved it to its original shape.

It stands in the heart of Pyongyang.

Potong Gate

The Potong Gate is a western gate of Pyongyang Walls built at the close of the 10 C. and rebuilt in the late 15 C. Later it was repaired several times.

It is an old gate now in existence.

It consists of double concave roofs. Its feature is represented by the masculine fortress structure suited to the gate shape and all its structure is made of wood without using metal. This is good evidence of admirable architecture at the time.

During the Fatherland Liberation War it was damaged by the barbarous bombings of the US imperialist air intruders, but restored in 1954.

You can view from there the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and the Changgwangsan Hotel stretching along.

(Concluded)

Notice from Customs

The travellers to the DPRK should observe the regulations of the customs.

The DPRK customs inform the travellers of these regulations in the hope of making their journey comfortable for the Championships.

NOTES TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE DPRK CUSTOMS

1. During their journey or stay in the DPRK, the travellers can possess, without permission of taking in and out, the following things for private use such as consumer goods, daily necessities, camera, portable movie camera, recorder, portable TV set and radio set;
2. Travellers should register in the customs' declarations the items of their articles, precious metals, currencies, cheque books, and postage stamps for examination;
3. Souvernirs, gifts and some precious metal goods, pearls and jewels for personal use are duty free;
4. All sports equipment and goods for private practice are not restricted and are duty-free;
5. Currencies of the socialist countries and the DPRK are passed on the strength of the exchange certificates issued in the trade banks concerned. Currencies of capitalist countries are to be used freely in the DPRK after registering in the customs;
6. The DPRK currencies brought in for use by the exchange certificates can be carried back within the limited amounts inscribed in the certificates. The DPRK currencies without such certificate are prohibited to take abroad and are to be confiscated at the customs;
7. DPRK goods bought with foreign currencies are permitted to take out unrestrictedly except the prohibited articles;
8. Goods aimed at selling and fulfilling others' request, except for private need, are prohibited to carry. Consigned goods are dutiable;
9. Concealed goods not registered in the customs' declarations are confiscated;
10. Goods prohibited to take in or out of the DPRK are to be sent back or confiscated. Articles inimical to the DPRK's politics, economy and culture are confiscated.

GOODS PROHIBITED TO TAKE IN THE DPRK

—Arms, bullets, explosives and military goods
—Pigeon
—Binoculars of over 6 magnifications
—Wireless apparatus and equipment
—Poison, narcotic, drastic drug and other similar goods harmful to the human body, animals and plants, acetone, arsenic, methyl alcohol, saccharin, chloroform and other poisonous chemicals
—Medicines without label or notes
—Goods sent from an infected area
—Publications, manuscripts, written or mimeographed copies, stereotype, films, photos, movie tapes, records and sculptures believed to be harmful to the affairs of politics, economy and culture and maintenance of social order in the DPRK

GOODS PROHIBITED TO TAKE OUT OF THE DPRK

—Arms, bullets, explosives and military goods
—Pigeon
—Binoculars of over 6 magnifications
—Wireless apparatus and facilities
—Gold, silver, jewel and other precious metals
—Seed of *Insam* (Ginseng)
—Poison, narcotic, drastic drug and other similar goods harmful to the human body, animals and plants, acetone, arsenic, methyl alcohol, saccharin, chloroform and other poisonous chemicals
—Medicines without label or notes
—Publications or manuscripts believed to belong to the State secret or inimical to the national prestige

World Bulletin

*At the recent talks between the Algerian and Liberian Presidents, some problems including the question of developing and strengthening cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

*The Presidents of Botswana and the Sudan and the foreign ministers of Algeria, Kenya and Peru supported the southern African peoples' struggle for genuine independence and freedom and condemned the racists.

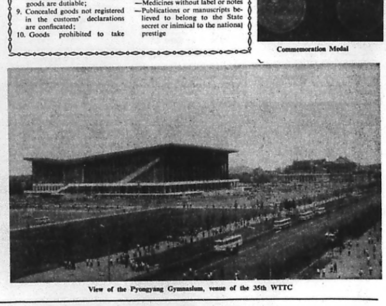
*The Indian Foreign Minister, in his recent speech, stressed that India would continue to adhere to the policy of non-alignment.

Gold Medal

Commemoration Flag

Commemoration Medal

Part of Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK



View of the Pyongyang Gymnasium, venue of the 35th WTTC

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